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Reformulating the TBA equations for the quark anti-quark potential and their two loop expansion

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ABSTRACT: The boundary thermodynamic Bethe Ansatz (BTBA) equations introduced in [1, 2] to describe the cusp anomalous dimension contain imaginary chemical potentials and singular boundary fugacities, which make its systematic expansion problematic. We propose an alternative formulation based on real chemical potentials and additional source terms. We expand our equations to double wrapping order and find complete agreement with the direct two-loop gauge theory computation of the cusp anomalous dimension.

KEYWORDS: AdS-CFT Correspondence, Integrable Field Theories

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1 Introduction

The cusp anomalous dimension is a very important physical quantity in any gauge theory as it is related to various observables, such as the infrared divergences of massive scattering amplitudes, the energy emitted by an accelerated quark or even the quark anti-quark potential if the gauge theory is conformal.

In $\mathcal{N} = 4$ super Yang-Mills, a boundary thermodynamic Bethe Ansatz (BTBA) has been derived for the exact computation of the cusp anomalous dimension in the planar limit [1, 2], which is a function of two cusp angles ϕ and θ and the 't Hooft coupling constant g . The proposed BTBA is similar to the usual AdS/CFT thermodynamic Bethe Ansatz

system for closed strings [3–8], with twisted boundary conditions [9, 10], but includes an additional driving term originating from a boundary dressing factor.

There are two particular features of this BTBA system that make the systematic expansion of the TBA equations quite subtle. The first one is that the twist factors, which enter the TBA equations as chemical potentials, are imaginary for real cusp angles ϕ and θ . One problem of having imaginary chemical potentials is that Y-functions, although real, are not necessarily positive. This seems to contradict the physical meaning of the ground state Y-functions in the Bethe Ansatz as ratios between densities of holes and densities of particles and indicates that imaginary chemical potentials might correspond to “excited states”. The other important feature is that the boundaries can emit and absorb particles with mirror kinematics. These singular boundary fugacities give rise to integrals of logarithms with double poles in their arguments. When computing those integrals square roots appear and one has to be careful to extract their signs.

In order to deal with the issues raised in the previous paragraph we present an alternative formulation of the BTBA. In the first place, we find such a domain of parameters where the BTBA corresponds to a ground state, i.e. we consider all the chemical potentials to be real. This guarantees that the asymptotic Y-functions are all positive and that the aforementioned square roots can be safely taken with the positive sign. Since we are interested in the expectation value of Wilson loops with real cusp angles we will have to analytically continue the chemical potentials to imaginary values in the final result. In so doing singularities cross the integration contour, which has to be carefully investigated [11]. To avoid this, and concerning the singular boundary fugacities, we will shift the contours of integration in such a way that all contributions sensitive to square root sign ambiguities can be isolated. When shifting the contour of integrations upwards in the complex plane one crosses zero singularities of those logarithms developing double poles. As a consequence of the shifts additional source terms are generated while the remaining integrals with the shifted contours have no poles. The resulting BTBA is of an excited type.

At this point it is important to emphasize that, although it seems more appropriate to work with real chemical potentials and eventually analytically continue from that, it is still possible to work with imaginary chemical potentials, provided the signs of the additional source terms with origin in the singular fugacities are chosen properly. Following the physical intuition, in [1] the signs in the integral giving the cusp anomalous dimension were chosen such that in the limit of $\phi \rightarrow \pi$ all contributions are negative. It is not difficult to see that if one adopts the same sign choice for all the integrals in the TBA equations with singular fugacities the final answer for the 2-loop cusp anomalous dimension is the same as the analytical continuation of the answer with real chemical potentials. We expect this to be true to any loop order.

In the original formulation of the cusp anomalous dimension BTBA, the prescription of the sign choice is useful only for the analytical computation of the TBA integrals because the sign choice affects only the pole contribution and not the full integrals. Now, by shifting the contour of integration, we will isolate the pole contribution from the integral and the prescription of assigning precise signs while working with real angles is more easily implemented. As a consequence, the reformulated BTBA equations appear to be

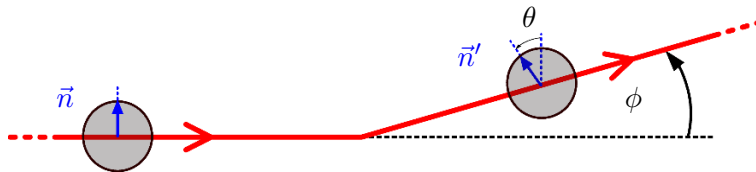


Figure 1. Generalized cusped Wilson line.

appropriate for a numerical study of the anomalous dimensions for real cusp angles, as done for the Konishi operator [12].

After considering this reformulation of the BTBA for the cusped Wilson loop we will study its asymptotic expansion and solve the integral equations to second order, i.e. we will compute double wrapping corrections. This will allow us to extract the 2-loop cusp anomalous dimension from the BTBA system.

Let us recall what the gauge theory observable under study is. We will consider a locally supersymmetric Wilson loop, which includes a coupling with the scalar fields of the theory through a unitary vector \vec{n} :

$$W \sim \text{tr} \left[P e^{i \oint A \cdot dx + \oint \vec{\Phi} \cdot \vec{n} |dx|} \right]. \quad (1.1)$$

We consider the contour to be a line with a cusp angle ϕ and take \vec{n} and \vec{n}' to define the couplings with the scalar fields before and after the cusp. Imaginary cusp angle corresponds to a boost angle for a quark that instantaneously changes its velocity and therefore radiates energy. In the small angle limit this energy is related to the cusp anomalous dimension.

The expectation value of such a Wilson loop develops logarithmic divergences coming from the cusp [13, 14]

$$\langle W \rangle \sim e^{-\Gamma(\phi, \theta, g) \log \frac{\epsilon_{\text{IR}}}{\epsilon_{\text{UV}}}}, \quad (1.2)$$

with ϵ_{IR} and ϵ_{UV} infrared and ultraviolet cutoffs, respectively.

In the planar limit, the cusp anomalous dimension, $\Gamma(\theta, \phi, g)$ can be expanded in powers of the 't Hooft coupling¹ as follows

$$\Gamma(\theta, \phi, g) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \Gamma_k(\theta, \phi) g^{2k}, \quad (1.3)$$

where the θ dependence of each loop order is of the form

$$\Gamma_k(\theta, \phi) = \sum_{n=1}^k \left(\frac{\cos \phi - \cos \theta}{\sin \phi} \right)^n \gamma_k^{(n)}(\phi). \quad (1.4)$$

The one loop term in this weak coupling expansion is simply

$$\gamma_1^{(1)} = \frac{\phi}{2}. \quad (1.5)$$

¹ g is related to the 't Hooft coupling as $g = \sqrt{\lambda}/2\pi$.

There are two terms contributing at two loops.² The simpler one is

$$\gamma_2^{(1)} = \frac{\phi}{12}(\phi^2 - \pi^2), \quad (1.6)$$

while the more complicated is

$$\gamma_2^{(2)} = \frac{1}{4} \left[\zeta_3 - \text{Li}_3(e^{2i\phi}) + i\phi \left(\text{Li}_2(e^{2i\phi}) + \frac{\pi^2}{6} \right) - i\frac{\phi^3}{3} \right]. \quad (1.7)$$

The complicated term can be characterized as

$$\gamma_2^{(2)}(0) = \gamma_2^{(2)'}(0) = 0, \quad \gamma_2^{(2)''}(\phi) = \frac{\phi}{2} \cot \phi. \quad (1.8)$$

In the following we recover this stunningly simple expression from the weak coupling expansion of the BTBA equations.

2 BTBA equations

In this section we recall the canonical BTBA equations and their asymptotic solution. We suggest a way to deal with integrands having a double pole at the origin by shifting the integration contours. Finally, we rewrite the TBA equations into the hybrid form, which makes the formulation of the weak coupling expansion easier.

2.1 Canonical equations

Our starting point is the set of canonical TBA equations [1, 2] describing the cusp anomalous dimension of the generalized Maldacena-Wilson loops with the insertion of a local operator at the cusp,

$$\mathcal{O} = P e^{\int_C (iA_\mu \dot{x}^\mu + |\dot{x}| \vec{\Phi} \cdot \vec{n}) dt} Z^L e^{i \int_{C'} (iA_\mu \dot{x}'^\mu + |\dot{x}'| \vec{\Phi} \cdot \vec{n}') dt}, \quad (2.1)$$

where $\dot{x}^\mu \dot{x}'_\mu = \cos \phi$ and $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{n}' = \cos \theta$.

For the purposes of this paper we have rewritten the equations in the conventions used previously for the mirror TBA description of states with periodic boundary conditions [17]. The new feature of TBA equations for Maldacena-Wilson loops is the presence of driving terms originating from the boundary dressing phase and driving terms proportional to external chemical potentials. Mirror TBA equations with chemical potentials have been discussed in [18] and they also appear in the context of beta and gamma deformed models [10, 19].

The unknowns (Y-functions) are associated to nodes of the left-right symmetric $AdS_5 \times S^5$ Y-system: $Y_Q, Q = 1, 2, \dots$ for the massive nodes, Y_\pm for the fermionic modes, $Y_{m|v}$ and $Y_{m|w}$ ($m = 1, 2, \dots$) for the two different type of magnonic nodes.³ We have one TBA

²Explicit results for Γ_3 and Γ_4 are also known [15, 16].

³In order to shorten the notation we abbreviated the magnonic Y-function from $Y_{m|vw}$ to $Y_{m|v}$.

equation for every node:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \ln Y_Q &= -2\psi Q - R\tilde{\varepsilon}_Q + \ln M_Q + \sum_{Q'=1}^{\infty} L_{Q'} \star K_{\text{sl}(2)}^{Q'Q} + 2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{L}_m \star K_{vwx}^{mQ}, \\
 &\quad + 2\mathcal{L}_- \star K_-^{yQ} + 2\mathcal{L}_+ \star K_+^{yQ}, \\
 \ln Y_{\pm} &= f - t - \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} L_Q \star K_{\pm}^{Qy} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (\mathcal{L}_m - \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_m) \star K_m, \\
 \ln Y_{m|v} &= 2mf - \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} L_Q \star K_{xv}^{Qm} + \sum_{m'=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{L}_{m'} \star K_{m'm} + (\mathcal{L}_- - \mathcal{L}_+) \star K_m, \\
 \ln Y_{m|w} &= 2mt + \sum_{m'=1}^{\infty} \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_{m'} \star K_{m'm} + (\mathcal{L}_- - \mathcal{L}_+) \star K_m.
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

Here we have used the notations

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_Q &= \ln(1 + Y_Q), \quad \mathcal{L}_m = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{Y_{m|v}}\right), \quad \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_m = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{Y_{m|w}}\right), \\
 \mathcal{L}_{\pm} &= \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{Y_{\pm}}\right), \quad \tilde{\varepsilon}_Q = \ln \frac{x^{[-Q]}}{x^{[Q]}},
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.3}$$

and the definition of the various kernels and $x^{[\pm Q]}$ can be found in appendix A. The parameter R is defined as $R = 2(L + 1)$, where L is the number of local scalar operators inserted at the cusp and M_Q is coming from the boundary dressing phase:

$$M_Q = \exp \left\{ i\chi \left(x^{[-Q]} \right) + i\chi \left(1/x^{[Q]} \right) - i\chi \left(1/x^{[-Q]} \right) - i\chi \left(x^{[Q]} \right) \right\}. \tag{2.4}$$

The analytic function $\chi(z)$ is defined through the integral [1, 2]

$$\Phi(z) = \oint_{|\omega|=1} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\omega - z} \ln \frac{\sinh \pi g (\omega + 1/\omega)}{\pi g (\omega + 1/\omega)}, \quad |z| \neq 1, \tag{2.5}$$

as

$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi(z) &= \Phi(z) \quad |z| > 1, \\
 \chi(z) &= \Phi(z) - i \ln \frac{\sinh \pi g (z + 1/z)}{\pi g (z + 1/z)} \quad |z| < 1.
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.6}$$

For later purposes, using the identity $\Phi(z) = \Phi(0) - \Phi(1/z)$ we write M_Q in the alternative form

$$M_Q(u) = \exp \left\{ 2i\Phi \left(x^{[-Q]} \right) + 2i\Phi \left(1/x^{[Q]} \right) - 2i\Phi(0) \right\} \frac{\pi^2 (g^2 u^2 + Q^2)}{\sinh^2 \pi g u}. \tag{2.7}$$

In this form it is clearly seen that all $M_Q(u)$ have a double pole at $u = 0$.

Finally, the TBA equations (2.2) contain driving terms proportional to the chemical potentials ψ , f and t . These are identified with the geometrical and internal angles as follows [1, 2]:

$$\psi = i(\pi - \phi), \quad f = i(\phi - \pi), \quad t = i(\theta - \pi), \tag{2.8}$$

i.e. all chemical potentials are imaginary. This is similar to the cases studied in [10, 19]. In this paper we will perform an analytic continuation in these parameters and for the moment we treat all three parameters as independent. Note that this three-parameter set of driving terms is the most general one [18] we can add to the TBA equations without changing the corresponding Y-system relations.

After having found the solution of the TBA integral equations (2.2), the energy of the ground state is given by

$$E_0(L) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \frac{d\tilde{P}_Q}{du} L_Q(u), \quad (2.9)$$

where

$$\tilde{P}_Q = gx^{[-Q]} - gx^{[Q]} + iQ. \quad (2.10)$$

The energy of the ground state $E_0(L)$ is the anomalous dimension of the operator (2.1). This energy will be expanded as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} E_0(L) &= E_0^{(0)}(L) + E_0^{(2)}(L) + \dots \\ &= E_0^{(0,2L+2)}(L)g^{2L+2} + E_0^{(0,2L+4)}(L)g^{2L+4} + \dots + E_0^{(2,4L+4)}(L)g^{4L+4} + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

where a in $E_0^{(a)}(L)$ is associated to the wrapping order. The cusp anomalous dimension (1.3) is then obtained by setting $L = 0$, i.e. $\Gamma = E_0(0)$.

2.2 Asymptotic solution, master formula and the leading term

The asymptotic solution valid for large volume ($R \rightarrow \infty$) or weak coupling ($g \rightarrow 0$) can be obtained by calculating the (super)trace of the double row transfer matrix. This solution must satisfy the TBA equations in the asymptotic limit, where the massive nodes are small and the terms containing L_Q can be neglected. In this limit the massive Y-functions are of order $\epsilon^2 = e^{-\tilde{\epsilon}_Q 2(L+1)}$, while all other Y-functions are constants thus the TBA equations simplify drastically. For the TBA equations (2.2) with real chemical potentials f , t and ψ one finds (see appendix C for details)

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{\pm}^o &= \frac{\cosh f}{\cosh t}, & Y_{m|w}^o &= \frac{\sinh mt \sinh(m+2)t}{\sinh^2 t}, & Y_{m|v}^o &= \frac{\sinh mf \sinh(m+2)f}{\sinh^2 f}, \\ Y_Q^o &= 4e^{-2(f+\psi)Q} \frac{\sinh^2 Qf}{\sinh^2 f} (\cosh f - \cosh t)^2 \left(\frac{x^{[Q]}}{x^{[-Q]}} \right)^{2L+2} M_Q. \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

We used an upper index o to indicate that they are the asymptotic values. Clearly, for real chemical potentials the Y-functions are all positive as expected. In the TBA language ground state Y-functions are given by the formula

$$Y = \frac{\text{density of holes}}{\text{density of particles}}, \quad (2.13)$$

which is a manifestly positive quantity. On the contrary, for real angles, i.e. for imaginary chemical potential, the $Y_{m|v}$ and $Y_{m|w}$ functions would not be everywhere positive, thus they should correspond to some excited state TBA.

The formula for the cusp anomalous dimension is a sum of integrals of the following generic form:

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \mathcal{K}(u) \ln Z(u), \quad (2.14)$$

with integrands having a double pole in the argument of the logarithm:

$$Z(u) = 1 + \frac{\Lambda(u)}{u^2}. \quad (2.15)$$

For (2.9) we need this integral with

$$\mathcal{K}(u) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{d\tilde{P}_Q}{du}, \quad \Lambda(u) = u^2 Y_Q(u). \quad (2.16)$$

All $\mathcal{K}(u)$ and $\Lambda(u)$ are even, real analytic functions, moreover $\Lambda(u)$ is asymptotically small of order $O(\epsilon^2)$. We will use the small parameter ϵ to characterize the smallness of terms in the asymptotic limit (for $R \rightarrow \infty$ or $g \rightarrow 0$).

Naively the integral I is $O(\epsilon^2)$ but because of the presence of the double pole $\ln Z$ is not uniformly $O(\epsilon^2)$ and I turns out to be only $O(\epsilon)$. A similar situation has been encountered previously in the boundary Sinh-Gordon model [11, 20]. The treatment of integrals of the form (2.14) can be borrowed from that calculation, see also appendix B.

Although (2.14) is convergent, to avoid problems coming from the fact that the integration contour goes through the double pole, we shift the integration contour by $i\eta$. The new integration contour is parallel to the real axis, away from it by the finite amount η . Because of the smallness and evenness of Λ , there is a zero of $Z(u)$ at $u = iu_0$ on the imaginary axis close to the origin:

$$Z(iu_0) = 0, \quad u_0 = O(\epsilon). \quad (2.17)$$

We have to take into account the contribution of this zero when performing the shift of the contour:

$$I = -S(iu_0) + \int_{-\infty+i\eta}^{\infty+i\eta} du \mathcal{K}(u) \ln Z(u), \quad (2.18)$$

where S is related to the odd primitive of \mathcal{K} :

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} S'(u) = \mathcal{K}(u), \quad S(0) = 0. \quad (2.19)$$

Let us emphasize that equation (2.18) together with the quantization condition (2.17) is completely equivalent to (2.14). It is, however, much more suited for expansion in ϵ .

Away from the double pole we can safely expand $\ln Z$ and because of the smallness of u_0 also the term containing S . The result is

$$I = 2\pi \mathcal{K}(0) \sqrt{\Lambda(0)} + \int_{-\infty+i\eta}^{\infty+i\eta} du \mathcal{K}(u) \frac{\Lambda(u)}{u^2} + O(\epsilon^3), \quad (2.20)$$

where we have used

$$u_0 = \sqrt{\Lambda(0)} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^3). \quad (2.21)$$

We will now use the master formula (2.20) to calculate the leading order contribution to the cusp anomalous dimension in the weak coupling expansion. This comes from the first term in (2.20). Noting that

$$\tilde{P}'_Q(0) = g + \mathcal{O}(g^3), \quad \Lambda_Q(0) = \left(\frac{g^2}{Q^2}\right)^{R-1} C_Q^2 (1 + \mathcal{O}(g^2)), \quad (2.22)$$

where

$$C_Q = \frac{\cosh f - \cosh t}{\sinh f} \left\{ e^{-\psi Q} - e^{-(2f+\psi)Q} \right\}, \quad (2.23)$$

we find

$$E_0(L) = (g^2)^{L+1} E_0^{(0,2L+2)}(L) + \mathcal{O}((g^2)^{L+2}), \quad (2.24)$$

with leading order coefficient

$$E_0^{(0,2L+2)}(L) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} \frac{|C_Q|}{Q^{2L+1}}. \quad (2.25)$$

There is a problem with equation (2.25). Taking the absolute value of $C_Q(\phi, \theta)$ for all values of the cusp angles cannot be correct, because it would not lead to the 1-loop cusp anomalous dimension (1.4), (1.5) when setting $L = 0$. Equation (2.25) can only be valid in a safe domain, i.e. for certain values of the chemical potential. For all the other values outside the safe domain, the correct answer can be obtained by analytic continuation. The safe domain is parametrized by three independent real positive chemical potentials ψ , f and t satisfying

$$\psi > 0, \quad f > t > 0, \quad (2.26)$$

which moreover leads to a solution of the BTBA equation such that all the Y-functions are positive.

Accepting this prescription, we can now do the calculation of $E_0^{(0)}(L)$ in the safe domain. To obtain Γ_1 we set $L = 0$,

$$\Gamma_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\cosh f - \cosh t}{\sinh f} \{ \mathcal{F}(\psi) - \mathcal{F}(2f + \psi) \}, \quad (2.27)$$

where

$$\mathcal{F}(\psi) = \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-Q\psi}}{Q} = -\ln(1 - e^{-\psi}). \quad (2.28)$$

This function has a cut along the negative real axis so the analytic continuation from positive real to nonzero imaginary poses no problem and we get

$$\Gamma_1 = \frac{\cos \phi - \cos \theta}{2 \sin \phi} \phi, \quad (2.29)$$

when making the analytic continuation

$$\psi \rightarrow i(\pi - \phi), \quad f \rightarrow i(\phi - \pi), \quad t \rightarrow i(\theta - \pi). \quad (2.30)$$

In [1], a different prescription was used to obtain exactly the same result for Γ_1 as in (2.29): in equation (2.25) the absolute value bars were simply removed with an additional sign of $(-1)^Q$ to ensure that in the strict limit $\phi \rightarrow \pi$ all Q 's contribute negatively. Both prescriptions will successfully reproduce the 2-loop cusp anomalous dimension when going beyond the leading asymptotic order. As we will discuss below, the prescription employed in [1] in combination with the shift of the integration contour, would be useful to numerically study the TBA equations for real cusp angles.

2.3 Hybrid equations

We will now map the canonical TBA equations (2.2) to an equivalent set of equations, the hybrid equations [17]. Since the mathematical transformation affects only the convolution and chemical potential terms its derivation is identical to the one presented in [9] and will not be repeated here. Our hybrid equations are as follows:

$$\ln Y_{m|w} = \tilde{R}_{m+1} \star s + \tilde{R}_{m-1} \star s + \delta_{m1} \ln \left(\frac{1 - 1/Y_-}{1 - 1/Y_+} \right) \hat{\star} s, \quad (2.31)$$

$$\ln Y_{m|v} = -L_{m+1} \star s + R_{m+1} \star s + R_{m-1} \star s + \delta_{m1} \ln \left(\frac{Y_- - 1}{Y_+ - 1} \right) \hat{\star} s, \quad (2.32)$$

$$\ln \frac{Y_+}{Y_-} = \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} L_Q \star K_{Qy}, \quad (2.33)$$

$$\ln Y_+ Y_- = - \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} L_Q \star K_Q + 2 \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} L_Q \star K_{xv}^{Q1} \star s + 2R_1 \star s - 2\tilde{R}_1 \star s, \quad (2.34)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln Y_Q = & -2(f + \psi)Q - R\tilde{\varepsilon}_Q + \ln M_Q + \sum_{Q'=1}^{\infty} L_{Q'} \star K_s^{Q'Q} \\ & + 2R_1 \star s \hat{\star} K_{yQ} + 2R_{Q-1} \star s + \ln \left(1 - \frac{1}{Y_+} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{Y_-} \right) \hat{\star} K_{yQ} \\ & + \ln \left(\frac{1 - 1/Y_-}{1 - 1/Y_+} \right) \hat{\star} K_Q - 2 \ln \left(\frac{Y_- - 1}{Y_+ - 1} \right) \hat{\star} s \star K_{vwx}^{1Q}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.35)$$

Here we introduced the notations

$$R_m = \ln(1 + Y_{m|v}), \quad \tilde{R}_m = \ln(1 + Y_{m|w}), \quad R_0 = \tilde{R}_0 = 0, \quad (2.36)$$

and

$$s(u) = \frac{g}{4 \cosh \frac{\pi g u}{2}}, \quad (2.37)$$

for the universal TBA kernel. We also made the abbreviation $K_s^{Q'Q} = K_{\text{sl}(2)}^{Q'Q} + 2s \star K_{vwx}^{Q'-1Q}$. For the definition of the other kernel functions we refer to [17]. In this hybrid form of the equations only the sum of the two chemical potentials, $f + \Psi$, is present explicitly. The other parameters appear in the large m asymptotics of the magnonic Y-functions:

$$\ln Y_{m|w} = 2mt + O(1), \quad \ln Y_{m|v} = 2mf + O(1). \quad (2.38)$$

3 Reformulating the BTBA equations

The aim of this section is to use the master formula (2.18) to reformulate the hybrid BTBA equations into a form which allows a systematic large volume, expansion and also numerical studies. We denote the appearing pole contributions as

$$D_\alpha^\beta(iu_Q) = -S_\alpha^\beta(iu_Q), \quad (3.1)$$

where α and β refer to the various kernels we convolve with L_Q . The obtained equations read as follows:

$$\ln Y_{m|w} = \tilde{R}_{m+1} \star s + \tilde{R}_{m-1} \star s + \delta_{m1} \ln \left(\frac{1 - 1/Y_-}{1 - 1/Y_+} \right) \hat{\star} s, \quad (3.2)$$

$$\ln Y_{m|v} = -D_s(iu_{m+1}) - L_{m+1} \star_\eta s + R_{m+1} \star s + R_{m-1} \star s + \delta_{m1} \ln \left(\frac{Y_- - 1}{Y_+ - 1} \right) \hat{\star} s, \quad (3.3)$$

$$\ln \frac{Y_+}{Y_-} = \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} (D_{Qy}(iu_Q) + L_Q \star_\eta K_{Qy}), \quad (3.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln Y_+ Y_- = & - \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} (D_Q(iu_Q) + L_Q \star_\eta K_Q) + 2 \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} (D_{xvs}^{Q1}(iu_Q) + L_Q \star_\eta K_{xv}^{Q1} \star s) \\ & + 2R_1 \star s - 2\tilde{R}_1 \star s, \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln Y_Q = & -2(f + \psi)Q - R\tilde{\varepsilon}_Q + \ln M_Q + \sum_{Q'=1}^{\infty} \left(D_s^{Q'Q}(iu_{Q'}) + L_{Q'} \star_\eta K_s^{Q'Q} \right) \\ & + 2R_1 \star s \hat{\star} K_{yQ} + 2R_{Q-1} \star s + \ln \left(1 - \frac{1}{Y_+} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{Y_-} \right) \hat{\star} K_{yQ} \\ & + \ln \left(\frac{1 - 1/Y_-}{1 - 1/Y_+} \right) \hat{\star} K_Q - 2 \ln \left(\frac{Y_- - 1}{Y_+ - 1} \right) \hat{\star} s \star K_{vwx}^{1Q}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

where we denoted the shifted convolution by

$$f \star_\eta K = \int_{-\infty+i\eta}^{\infty+i\eta} du f(u) K(u, v). \quad (3.7)$$

The location of the source terms, u_Q , are determined from the equation

$$1 + Y_Q(iu_Q) = 0. \quad (3.8)$$

The energy with the shifted contour takes the form

$$E_0(L) = \frac{i}{2} \tilde{P}_Q(iu_Q) - \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty+i\eta}^{\infty+i\eta} \frac{du}{4\pi} \frac{d\tilde{P}_Q}{du} L_Q. \quad (3.9)$$

The whole system is similar to the system of excited state TBA equations.

In the following we perform an asymptotic large volume/weak coupling expansion of these reformulated hybrid BTBA equations.

3.1 Asymptotic expansion

We expand the reformulated hybrid TBA equations to leading and next-to-leading order in the parameter $\epsilon = e^{-\tilde{\epsilon}_Q R}$. The expansions of the Y -functions are denoted as

$$Y = Y^o(1 + y + \dots). \quad (3.10)$$

We solve iteratively the BTBA equations together with the quantization condition (3.8) for $u_Q = u_Q^{(0)} + u_Q^{(1)} + \dots$.

At leading order the massive nodes are exponentially small, so neglecting them splits the Y -system into two independent subsystems which have constant asymptotic solutions. These constant values determine the LO exponentially small expressions for the massive nodes Y_Q^o which determine $u_Q^{(0)}$. At LO the solutions Y^o are the ones presented in section 2. The constant $Y_{n|v}^o, Y_{m|w}^o$ functions are the same as one of the wings of the deformed $O(4)$ model [10] and can be written as

$$Y_{m|v}^o = [m]_f [m+2]_f; \quad Y_{n|w}^o = [n]_t [n+2]_t, \quad (3.11)$$

where

$$[n]_c = q^{n-1} + q^{n-3} \dots + q^{3-n} + q^{1-n} = \frac{q^n - q^{-n}}{q - q^{-1}} = \frac{\sinh nc}{\sinh c}, \quad q = e^c. \quad (3.12)$$

Comparing these results to the γ -deformed theories, [10], we can observe that the $Y_{n|w}^o$ functions are basically the same, while the $Y_{n|v}^o$ functions got deformed, too. The resulting equations look as if we had analyzed a system in deformed AdS space, such that the TBA equations for the other $su(2)$ part were also twisted, similarly to [9, 19].

The previous $Y_{n|v}^o, Y_{m|w}^o$ asymptotic solutions, altogether with the fermionic Y_{\pm}^o

$$Y_{\pm}^o = \sqrt{\frac{1 + Y_{1|v}^o}{1 + Y_{1|w}^o}} = \frac{[2]_f}{[2]_t} = \frac{\cosh f}{\cosh t}. \quad (3.13)$$

led to the following asymptotic solution for the massive Y -function

$$Y_Q^o = [Q]_f^2 ([2]_f - [2]_t)^2 M_Q e^{-2(f+\Psi)Q - R\tilde{\epsilon}_Q}. \quad (3.14)$$

Now plugging back Y_Q^o into eq. (3.8) we obtain the asymptotic location of $u_Q = u_Q^{(0)} + \dots$:

$$u_Q^{(0)} = m_Q [Q]_f ([2]_f - [2]_t) e^{-(f+\Psi)Q - \frac{R}{2}\tilde{\epsilon}_Q(0)} > 0, \quad m_Q = \sqrt{\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} u^2 M_Q(u)}. \quad (3.15)$$

At leading order the integral term can be neglected in the energy formula (3.9) and the full LO correction is

$$E_0^{(0)}(L) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} \frac{d\tilde{P}_Q}{du}(0) u_Q^{(0)} = -\frac{1}{2} ([2]_f - [2]_t) \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} \frac{d\tilde{P}_Q}{du}(0) [Q]_f m_Q e^{-(f+\Psi)Q - \frac{R}{2}\tilde{\epsilon}_Q(0)}. \quad (3.16)$$

3.2 NLO correction

At NLO we have to include the integral term in the energy formula (3.9) and additionally we have to calculate the NLO correction of u_Q .

Here we focus on the calculation of the NLO correction to $u_Q = u_Q^{(0)} + u_Q^{(1)} + \dots$. We use the equation

$$1 + Y_Q^o(iu_Q)(1 + y_Q(iu_Q)) = 0, \quad (3.17)$$

where y_Q should be determined from the linearized TBA equations:

$$y_Q = 2\pi u_{Q'} K_s^{Q'Q} + 2A_{1|v} y_{1|v} \star s \hat{\star} K_{y_Q} + 2A_{Q-1|v} y_{Q-1|v} \star s - 2 \frac{y_- - y_+}{1 - \frac{1}{Y_+^o}} \hat{\star} s \star K_{vw}^{1Q} + \frac{y_- - y_+}{(Y_+^o - 1)} \hat{\star} K_Q + \frac{y_- + y_+}{(Y_+^o - 1)} \hat{\star} K_{y_Q}, \quad (3.18)$$

$$y_+ + y_- = 2(A_{1|v} y_{1|v} - A_{1|w} y_{1|w}) \star s - 4\pi u_Q K_{xv}^{Q1} \star s - 2\pi u_Q K_Q, \quad (3.19)$$

$$y_+ - y_- = 2\pi u_Q K_{Qy}, \quad (3.20)$$

$$y_{m|v} = (A_{m-1|v} y_{m-1|v} + A_{m+1|v} y_{m+1|v}) \star s - 2\pi u_{m+1} \star s + \delta_{m1} \frac{y_- - y_+}{1 - \frac{1}{Y_+^o}} \hat{\star} s, \quad (3.21)$$

$$y_{n|w} = (A_{n-1|w} y_{n-1|w} + A_{n+1|w} y_{n+1|w}) \star s + \delta_{n1} \frac{y_+ - y_-}{1 - Y_+^o} \hat{\star} s. \quad (3.22)$$

where $A_{m|v} = \frac{Y_{m|v}^o}{1 + Y_{m|v}^o} = \frac{[m]_f [m+2]_f}{[m+1]_f^2}$ and $A_{n|w} = \frac{Y_{n|w}^o}{1 + Y_{n|w}^o} = \frac{[n]_t [n+2]_t}{[n+1]_t^2}$. Here any combination of the form $u_Q K^{Q\cdot}$ is understood as $u_Q K^{Q\cdot}(0, v)$.

The solution of this system of linearized equations can be written into the form

$$y_Q = u_{Q'} \mathcal{M}_{Q'Q}. \quad (3.23)$$

The correction to u_Q can be calculated from eq. (3.17) to NLO as

$$-u_Q^2 Y_Q^o(iu_Q)(1 + y_Q(iu_Q)) = u_Q^2. \quad (3.24)$$

As the l.h.s. is an even function of u_Q we can keep the LO term only

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} (u^2 Y_Q^o(u))(1 + y_Q(iu_Q^0)) = (u_Q^{(0)})^2 + 2u_Q^{(0)} u_Q^{(1)} + O(\epsilon^3). \quad (3.25)$$

Taking into account the LO solution leads to

$$u_Q^{(1)} = \frac{1}{2} y_Q(iu_Q^{(0)}) u_Q^{(0)} = \frac{1}{2} u_{Q'}^{(0)} \mathcal{M}_{Q'Q} u_Q^{(0)}. \quad (3.26)$$

The calculation of $\mathcal{M}_{Q'Q}$ is a generalization of that was performed for the double wrapping correction in [10] for the γ -deformed theories. There it was shown that the $\mathcal{M}_{Q'Q}$ quantity can be calculated in two alternative ways: either from the TBA equations or directly from the scattering and twist matrix. Both calculations are presented in appendix D and result in the same expression

$$y_{Q_2} = u_{Q_1} \left\{ 2\pi K_{sl(2)}^{Q_1 Q_2} + \frac{2[2]_t}{[2]_f - [2]_t} \frac{1}{i} \partial_{u_1} \ln a_1^{Q_1 Q_2}(u_1, u_2) + \frac{4\pi}{[Q_1]_f [Q_2]_f} \mathcal{K}_f^{Q_1 Q_2} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{2}{[2]_f - [2]_t} \frac{1}{i} \partial_{u_1} \left[\frac{[Q_2 - 1]_f}{[Q_2]_f} \ln a_2^{Q_1 Q_2}(u_1, u_2) + \frac{[Q_1 - 1]_f}{[Q_1]_f} \ln a_2^{Q_2 Q_1}(u_2, u_1)^\star \right] \right\} \quad (3.27)$$

where

$$a_1^{Q_1 Q_2}(u_1, u_2) = A^{-1}; \quad a_2^{Q_1 Q_2}(u_1, u_2) = AB; \quad a_2^{Q_2 Q_1}(u_2, u_1)^* = AB^{-1} \quad (3.28)$$

with

$$A = \frac{x_1^- - x_2^+}{x_1^+ - x_2^-} \sqrt{\frac{x_1^+}{x_1^-}} \sqrt{\frac{x_2^-}{x_2^+}}; \quad B = \frac{1 - x_1^+ x_2^+}{1 - x_1^- x_2^-} \sqrt{\frac{x_1^-}{x_1^+}} \sqrt{\frac{x_2^+}{x_2^-}}; \quad x_i^\pm = x^{[\pm Q_i]} \quad (3.29)$$

Furthermore

$$\mathcal{K}_f^{Q_1 Q_2} = \sum_{j=1}^{Q_1-1} [j]_f [Q_{21} + j]_f K_{Q_{21}+2j}; \quad K_Q = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \partial_{u_1} \ln \frac{u_1 - u_2 - i\frac{Q}{g}}{u_1 - u_2 + i\frac{Q}{g}}. \quad (3.30)$$

where we assumed that $Q_{21} = Q_2 - Q_1 \geq 0$. The matrix $\mathcal{M}_{Q_1 Q_2}$ is symmetric. Alternatively

$$\mathcal{K}_f^{Q_1 Q_2} = \sum_{j=0}^{Q_1-2} [Q_{21} + 2j + 1]_f \sum_{k=1}^{Q_1-j-1} K_{Q_{21}+2j+2k}. \quad (3.31)$$

Combining this result with the integral term we obtain the full NLO correction:

$$E_0^{(2)}(L) = -\frac{1}{4} \sum_{Q, Q'} \frac{d\tilde{P}_Q}{du}(0) \mathcal{M}_{QQ'} u_Q^{(0)} u_{Q'}^{(0)} - \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty+i\eta}^{\infty+i\eta} \frac{du}{4\pi} \frac{d\tilde{P}_Q}{du} Y_Q^o. \quad (3.32)$$

In the next section we perform a weak coupling expansion of this result, together with the LO correction (3.16), in order to get the 2-loop cusp anomalous dimension.

4 Weak coupling expansion

In the following we perform the weak coupling expansion of the LO and NLO corrections for real chemical potentials and continue the result back to the real angles. First we analyze at which orders of g^2 the various terms contribute. The detailed expansion of the various functions can be found in appendix E, here we summarize the result.

In order to expand the LO term

$$E_0^{(0)}(L) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} \frac{d\tilde{P}_Q}{du}(0) u_Q^{(0)}; \quad u_Q^{(0)} = ([2]_f - [2]_t) [Q]_f m_Q e^{-(f+\Psi)Q - \frac{R}{2}\tilde{\varepsilon}_Q(0)}. \quad (4.1)$$

we need

$$\frac{d\tilde{P}_Q}{du}(0) = g - \frac{2g^3}{Q^2} + \dots; \quad e^{-\tilde{\varepsilon}_Q(0)} = \frac{g^2}{Q^2} - \frac{2g^4}{Q^4} + \dots; \quad m_Q = \frac{Q}{g} + \frac{\pi^2 g Q}{3} + \dots \quad (4.2)$$

where ellipses denotes higher order terms in g^2 . As a consequence the expansion of $u_Q^{(0)}$ is

$$u_Q^{(0)} = ([2]_f - [2]_t) [Q]_f e^{-(f+\Psi)Q} \left(\frac{g}{Q}\right)^{2L+1} \left(1 + g^2 \left(\frac{\pi^2}{3} - \frac{2(L+2)}{Q^2}\right) + O(g^4)\right) \quad (4.3)$$

and the leading order correction of $E_0(L)$ starts at g^{2L+2} :

$$E_0^{(0)}(L) = E_0^{(0,2L+2)}(L)g^{2L+2} + E_0^{(0,2L+4)}(L)g^{2L+4} + \dots \quad (4.4)$$

This correction is the only one until the NLO correction

$$E_0^{(2)}(L) = -\frac{1}{4} \sum_{Q,Q'} \frac{d\tilde{P}_Q}{du}(0) \mathcal{M}_{QQ'} u_Q^{(0)} u_{Q'}^{(0)} - \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty+i\eta}^{\infty+i\eta} \frac{du}{4\pi} \frac{d\tilde{P}_Q}{du} Y_Q^o. \quad (4.5)$$

starts to contribute. The g -dependence of the first term can be calculated from $\mathcal{M}_{QQ'} \propto g$ and using that

$$M_Q(u) = \frac{\pi^2(\tilde{P}^2 + Q^2)}{\sinh^2 \pi \tilde{P}} + \dots; \quad e^{-\tilde{\epsilon}_Q(\tilde{P})} = \frac{g^2}{\tilde{P}^2 + Q^2} + \dots \quad (4.6)$$

we can see that the integral scales the same way. This means that

$$E_0^{(2)}(L) = E_0^{(2,4L+4)}(L)g^{4(L+1)} + \dots \quad (4.7)$$

thus the large volume expansion of the TBA equations goes in the powers of $e^{-(L+1)\tilde{\epsilon}_Q}$, i.e. a new term appears at the order $g^{2n(L+1)}$.

In the following we concentrate on the cusp anomalous dimension, $E_0(0) = \Gamma$, at order g^4 (as we already calculated the leading g^2 correction in section 2). This amounts to calculating the g^2 correction in (4.3), $E_0^{(0,4)} = \Gamma_2^{(0)}$, and evaluating the leading g -expansion of (4.5), $E_0^{(2,4)} = \Gamma_2^{(2)}$.

The contribution $\Gamma_2^{(0)}$ can be calculated as

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_2^{(0)} &= -([2]_f - [2]_t) \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{6Q} - \frac{2}{Q^3} \right) [Q]_f e^{-(f+\Psi)Q} \\ &= -\frac{(\cosh f - \cosh t)}{\sinh f} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{6} \log \frac{1 - e^{-f}}{1 - e^f} - 2(\text{Li}_3(e^f) - \text{Li}_3(e^{-f})) \right] \\ &= -\frac{(\cos \phi - \cos \theta)}{\sin \phi} \frac{\phi}{6} [\pi^2 - 2\phi^2]. \end{aligned} \quad (4.8)$$

where in the last line we substituted the real angles. Observe that scaling out $\sinh(f)$ from the sum in the first line of (4.8) leads to a sum, which vanishes for $f = 0$ just as its first derivatives and the second derivative is proportional to the one loop result.

Every contribution coming from $E_0^{(0)}$ is proportional to $\frac{(\cos \phi - \cos \theta)}{\sin \phi}$. In particular, $\Gamma_2^{(0)}$ contributes to $\gamma_2^{(1)}$. Let us denote this contribution by $\gamma_2^{(1a)}$ and by $\gamma_2^{(1b)}$ the contribution coming from $\Gamma_2^{(2)}$. The θ angle dependence of $\Gamma_2^{(2)}$ can be decomposed as

$$\Gamma_2^{(2)} = \frac{(\cos \phi - \cos \theta)}{\sin \phi} \gamma_2^{(1b)} + \frac{(\cos \phi - \cos \theta)^2}{\sin^2 \phi} \gamma_2^{(2)} \quad (4.9)$$

The term $\gamma_2^{(1b)}$ comes from the a_1, a_2, a_2^* term of \mathcal{M} and contributes as:

$$\begin{aligned} &-2([2]_f - [2]_t) \sum_{Q_1, Q_2=1}^{\infty} \frac{[Q_1]_f}{Q_1} \frac{[Q_2]_f}{Q_2} \left\{ [2]_f \frac{1}{i} \partial_{u_1} \log a_1 + \frac{[Q_1 - 1]_f}{[Q_1]_f} \frac{1}{i} \partial_{u_1} \log a_2^* \right\} = \\ &-2([2]_f - [2]_t) \sum_{Q_1, Q_2=1}^{\infty} \frac{[Q_1]_f}{Q_1} \frac{[Q_2]_f}{Q_2} \left\{ -\frac{[2]_f}{Q_1} + 2 \frac{[Q_1 - 1]_f}{Q_1 [Q_1]_f} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (4.10)$$

from which it follows that

$$\gamma_2^{(1b)} = -2\phi \left(\frac{\phi^2}{2} - \frac{\pi^2}{6} \right) \quad (4.11)$$

Combining the two terms $\gamma_2^{(1a)}$ and $\gamma_2^{(1b)}$ we indeed arrive at $\gamma_2^{(1)} = \gamma_2^{(1a)} + \gamma_2^{(1b)}$, which agrees with the gauge theory result.

The remaining $\gamma_2^{(2)}$ term can be further decomposed into the integral part, $\gamma_2^{(2a)}$, and the term coming from \mathcal{M} : $\gamma_2^{(2b)}$. The integral term is

$$\begin{aligned} & -g^{-4} \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty+i\eta}^{\infty+i\eta} \frac{du}{4\pi} \frac{d\tilde{P}_Q}{du} [Q]_f^2 ([2]_f - [2]_t)^2 M_Q e^{-2(f+\Psi)Q-2\tilde{\varepsilon}_Q} = \\ & \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} [Q]_f^2 ([2]_f - [2]_t)^2 e^{-2(f+\Psi)Q} \int_{-\infty+i\eta}^{\infty+i\eta} \frac{dq}{4\pi} \frac{\pi^2}{\sinh^2 \pi q} \frac{1}{q^2 + Q^2} \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

We perform the integral by residues

$$- \int_{-\infty+i\eta}^{\infty+i\eta} \frac{dq}{4\pi} \frac{\pi^2}{\sinh^2 \pi q} \frac{1}{q^2 + Q^2} = \frac{1}{2Q} \Psi_1(Q) - \frac{1}{4Q^3} . \quad (4.13)$$

The sum we encounter is

$$S(\phi) = \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} \sinh^2(fQ) e^{-2(f+\Psi)Q} \left(\frac{1}{2Q} \Psi_1(Q) - \frac{1}{4Q^3} \right) \quad (4.14)$$

Actually it is easier to perform the sum for the derivative of $S(\phi)$:

$$S = 0; \quad S' = -\frac{1}{4} \phi (\pi - \phi) \cot(\phi) \quad (4.15)$$

Thus we arrive at

$$\gamma_2^{(2a)} = \int_0^\phi \varphi (\pi - \varphi) \cot(\varphi) d\varphi . \quad (4.16)$$

The most complicated term is $\gamma_2^{(2b)}$. This very technical calculation can be found in appendix E.

It turns out that it is easier to calculate the derivatives of $\gamma_2^{(2b)}(\phi)$ than the quantity itself. One finds that

$$\gamma_2^{(2b)}(0) = 0; \quad \gamma_2^{(2b)'}(0) = -\pi; \quad \gamma_2^{(2b)''} = \left(\frac{5\phi}{2} - \pi \right) \cot(\phi) + \frac{\phi(\pi - \phi)}{\sin(\phi)^2} \quad (4.17)$$

Combining the two terms $\gamma_2^{(2)} = \gamma_2^{(2a)} + \gamma_2^{(2b)}$ we indeed recover the two loop gauge theory result.

5 Imaginary chemical potentials and numerical implementation of BTBA

In this short section we comment on how the analytical continuation in the chemical potentials (2.30) can be done at the level of the reformulated BTBA equations (3.6).

In doing the analytical continuation in the angles no singularity will cross the integration contour as we already shifted it away from the $\pm u_Q$ s. What it instead changes is the solution of (3.8). Depending on the continued angle ϕ some of the u_Q should be taken on the upper (+), while some other on the lower half plane (-). Concretely, on the asymptotic solution we have to take

$$u_Q^{(0)} = (-1)^Q m_Q [Q]_{i\phi} ([2]_{i\phi} - [2]_{i\theta}) e^{-\frac{R}{2} \tilde{\varepsilon}_Q(0)}; \quad m_Q = \sqrt{\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} u^2 M_Q(u)} > 0. \quad (5.1)$$

With this $(-1)^Q$ prescription we can expand the BTBA equations for real angles and compare the result with the analytically continued analogue obtained from real chemical potentials. We did this calculation at the two loop level and the results agreed. This also explains the one loop calculation and the square root choice in [1, 2].

Using this $(-1)^Q$ prescription we can also solve the reformulated BTBA equations (3.6) numerically. We start the iterative solution for large volumes, R , with the asymptotic solution of the Y functions (2.12) and using the asymptotic $u_Q^{(0)}$ as given in (5.1). We then follow numerically how the various functions and quantization positions evolve during the iteration.

6 Conclusion

In this paper we reformulated the BTBA equations which describe the cusp anomalous dimension $\Gamma(\theta, \phi, g)$ in the $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM theory. We obtained our equations by shifting the integration contours and by explicitly including the crossed pole singularities as extra source terms. Thus our BTBA equations are of the form of excited state TBA equations.

We needed this reformulation at least for two reasons. On one hand, real angles θ and ϕ lead to imaginary chemical potentials, which result in non-positive Y functions characteristic for excited states. On the other hand, singular boundary fugacities make the expansion of the original BTBA equations problematic.

We started to shift the contour from a domain when all Y functions were positive and we certainly described the ground state. We identified such domain for real chemical potentials, i.e. for imaginary angles.

The continuation of the equations from imaginary to real angles leads to the change of the sign of some of the source terms depending on the angle ϕ . This method explains the sign choice in [1, 2] and the resulting equations can be used for numerical studies.

The reformulated BTBA equations, due to the shifted contour, allow a systematic large volume expansion and we think that a similar method can be used for any BTBA system with singular boundary fugacities. To test these ideas we expanded our equation at double wrapping order and compared the result to explicit two loop gauge theory calculations.

Our result is a non-trivial precision test for double wrapping corrections in the weak coupling limit of AdS/CFT TBA systems. Similar double wrapping corrections have been computed before in [10, 19] for the γ deformed theories. However, for all those cases there is no explicit gauge theory computation to compare to. In the present case the double wrapping corrections contribute to the 2-loop cusp anomalous dimension and we have found a complete agreement with the explicit perturbative results.

In [1] some double and triple wrapping term were checked by comparing to the exact result for the Bremsstrahlung function [21, 22], but only in the small cusp angle limit. Remarkably, in this very particular limit, the BTBA was exactly solved in [23] and agreement with the exact Bremsstrahlung function was observed. Although very impressive as a precision test, that result only depends on the residue of the pole of the reflection factor. Since all integrals were dominated by double pole contributions, that computation probed the boundary dressing factor to all orders in the 't Hooft coupling but only in $u \rightarrow 0$ limit. In contrast, by reproducing the 2-loop cusp anomalous dimension from solving the BTBA system to double wrapping order, we have probed the boundary dressing factor in the weak coupling limit for all values of u .

Gauge theory calculations are available also for the three, Γ_3 , and four loop cusp anomalous dimensions, Γ_4 [15, 16]. It would be particularly interesting to recover their results (or even go beyond) from expanding the BTBA equations further. Probably to achieve this aim one has to adopt the formulation based on the $P - \mu$ system [24, 25].

Not only real angles are physical. Imaginary angles correspond to boosts of the quarks or complex directions on the sphere. By sending them to infinity drastic simplifications can be expected. Future research into these directions could recover the single component BES integral equation for the cusp anomalous dimension [26] for a large boost angle. Alternatively, by taking the sphere cusp angle imaginary and very large one would be in a situation where ladder contributions dominate and the cusp anomalous dimension is given by the solution of a Bethe-Salpeter equation [26]. We believe that our reformulated BTBA equations with real chemical potentials can be particularly useful in this respect.

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A Notations and definitions

In this appendix we collected all the kernels and definitions we used in the paper based on ref. [17].

Shifts in the argument are denoted by $f^\pm(u) = f(u \pm \frac{i}{g})$ for any function f and in general $f^{[a]}(u) = f(u + \frac{i}{g}a)$.

Most of the kernels and also the asymptotic solution of the Y-system are expressed in terms of the function $x(u)$:

$$x(u) = \frac{1}{2} \left(u - i\sqrt{4 - u^2} \right), \quad \text{Im } x(u) < 0, \quad (\text{A.1})$$

which maps the u -plane with cuts $[-\infty, -2] \cup [2, \infty]$ onto the physical region of the mirror theory. The momentum \tilde{P}_Q and the energy $\tilde{\varepsilon}_Q$ of a mirror Q -particle are expressed as:

$$\tilde{P}_Q = gx \left(u - \frac{i}{g}Q \right) - gx \left(u + \frac{i}{g}Q \right) + iQ, \quad \tilde{\varepsilon}_Q = \log \frac{x(u - \frac{i}{g}Q)}{x(u + \frac{i}{g}Q)}. \quad (\text{A.2})$$

Three different types of convolutions appear in the BTBA equations. These are:

$$f \star \mathcal{K}(v) \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du f(u) \mathcal{K}(u, v), \quad f \hat{\star} \mathcal{K}(v) \equiv \int_{-2}^2 du f(u) \mathcal{K}(u, v),$$

and the shifted convolution

$$f \star_{\eta} \mathcal{K}(v) \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du f(u + i\eta) \mathcal{K}(u + i\eta, v).$$

The kernels and kernel vectors entering the mirror BTBA equations can be grouped into two sets. The kernels from the first group are functions of only the difference of the rapidities, while kernels from the other group are not of difference type.

Kernels depending on a single variable are:

$$\begin{aligned} s(u) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{d}{du} \log t^-(u) = \frac{g}{4 \cosh \frac{\pi g u}{2}}, & t(u) &= \tanh \left[\frac{\pi g}{4} u \right], \\ K_m(u) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{d}{du} \log S_m(u) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{g m}{m^2 + g^2 u^2}, & S_m(u) &= \frac{u - \frac{im}{g}}{u + \frac{im}{g}}, \\ K_{mn}(u) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{d}{du} \log S_{mn}(u) = K_{m+n}(u) + K_{n-m}(u) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} K_{n-m+2j}(u), \\ S_{mn}(u) &= S_{m+n}(u) S_{n-m}(u) \prod_{j=1}^{m-1} S_{n-mm+2j}(u)^2 = S_{nm}(u). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

The fundamental building block of kernels which are not of difference type is:

$$K(u, v) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{d}{du} \log S(u, v) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{\sqrt{4 - v^2}}{\sqrt{4 - u^2}} \frac{1}{u - v}, \quad S(u, v) = \frac{x(u) - x(v)}{x(u)x(v) - 1}. \quad (\text{A.4})$$

Using the kernels $K(u, v)$ and $K_Q(u - v)$ it is possible to define a series of kernels which are connected to the fermionic Y_{\pm} -functions. They are:

$$K_{Qy}(u, v) = K \left(u - \frac{i}{g}Q, v \right) - K \left(u + \frac{i}{g}Q, v \right), \quad (\text{A.5})$$

$$K_{\mp}^{Qy}(u, v) = \frac{1}{2} \left(K_Q(u - v) \pm K_{Qy}(u, v) \right) \quad (\text{A.6})$$

and

$$K_{yQ}(u, v) = K\left(u, v + \frac{i}{g}Q\right) - K\left(u, v - \frac{i}{g}Q\right), \quad (\text{A.7})$$

$$K_{\pm}^{yQ}(u, v) = \frac{1}{2}\left(K_{yQ}(u, v) \mp K_Q(u - v)\right). \quad (\text{A.8})$$

Further kernels are

$$\begin{aligned} K_{xv}^{Qm}(u, v) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{d}{du} \log S_{xv}^{Qm}(u, v), \\ S_{xv}^{Qm}(u, v) &= \frac{x(u - i\frac{Q}{g}) - x(v + i\frac{m}{g})}{x(u + i\frac{Q}{g}) - x(v + i\frac{m}{g})} \frac{x(u - i\frac{Q}{g}) - x(v - i\frac{m}{g})}{x(u + i\frac{Q}{g}) - x(v - i\frac{m}{g})} \frac{x(u + i\frac{Q}{g})}{x(u - i\frac{Q}{g})} \\ &\quad \times \prod_{j=1}^{m-1} \frac{u - v - \frac{i}{g}(Q - m + 2j)}{u - v + \frac{i}{g}(Q - m + 2j)} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.9})$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} K_{vwx}^{mQ}(u, v) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{d}{du} \log S_{vwx}^{mQ}(u, v), \\ S_{vwx}^{mQ}(u, v) &= \frac{x(u - i\frac{m}{g}) - x(v + i\frac{Q}{g})}{x(u - i\frac{m}{g}) - x(v - i\frac{Q}{g})} \frac{x(u + i\frac{m}{g}) - x(v + i\frac{Q}{g})}{x(u + i\frac{m}{g}) - x(v - i\frac{Q}{g})} \frac{x(v - i\frac{Q}{g})}{x(v + i\frac{Q}{g})} \\ &\quad \times \prod_{j=1}^{m-1} \frac{u - v - \frac{i}{g}(Q - m + 2j)}{u - v + \frac{i}{g}(Q - m + 2j)}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.10})$$

The equations for the massive nodes contain the dressing phase, an important building block of the $\text{sl}(2)$ S-matrix of the model. It is of the form

$$S_{\text{sl}(2)}^{QM}(u, v) = S_{QM}(u - v)^{-1} \Sigma_{QM}(u, v)^{-2}, \quad (\text{A.11})$$

where Σ_{QM} is the improved dressing factor [27]. The corresponding $\text{sl}(2)$ and dressing kernels are defined in the usual way

$$K_{\text{sl}(2)}^{QM}(u, v) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{d}{du} \log S_{\text{sl}(2)}^{QM}(u, v), \quad K_{QM}^{\Sigma}(u, v) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{d}{du} \log \Sigma_{QM}(u, v). \quad (\text{A.12})$$

We introduced some abbreviation as

$$K_s^{Q'Q} = K_{\text{sl}(2)}^{Q'Q} + 2s \star K_{vwx}^{Q'-1Q}. \quad (\text{A.13})$$

When we shifted the contours the primitive functions of kernels appeared, which we denoted as:

$$D_{\alpha}^{\beta}(iu_Q) = -S_{\alpha}^{\beta}(iu_Q), \quad (\text{A.14})$$

where α, β refer to are all possible index combinations. In particular, D_{xvs}^{Q1} corresponds to $K_{xv}^{Q1} \star s$.

B Regularizing BTBA's with singular fugacities

In this appendix we explain how one can regularize BTBA's with singular fugacities. These singularities appear whenever in the strip geometry both boundaries can emit/absorb virtual particles and make it difficult to develop a systematic infra-red expansion of the ground-state BTBA equations. Our primary example is the sinh-Gordon theory with Dirichlet boundary conditions on both ends of the strip.

B.1 Sinh-Gordon boundary TBA

The sinh-Gordon theory is one of the simplest integrable models. It contains one single particle with mass m and scattering matrix

$$S = \frac{\sinh \theta - i \sin B\pi}{\sinh \theta + i \sin B\pi} = -(-B)_\theta (1+B)_\theta \quad , \quad (x)_\theta = \frac{\sinh(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{i\pi x}{2})}{\sinh(\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{i\pi x}{2})} . \quad (\text{B.1})$$

In the Lagrangian formulation a free boson is perturbed with the potential $V(\varphi) = \frac{m^2}{b^2}(\cosh b\varphi - 1)$ and $B = \frac{b^2}{8\pi + b^2}$.

We analyze the theory on the interval of size L with Dirichlet boundary conditions: φ_- on the right and φ_+ on the left boundaries. These boundary conditions are integrable, and represent how the particles reflect off from the boundary:

$$R_\pm(\theta) = \frac{(\frac{1}{2})_\theta (1 - \frac{B}{2})_\theta}{(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{B}{2})_\theta} \frac{(\pm \frac{iB\varphi_\pm}{b} - \frac{1}{2})_\theta}{(\pm \frac{iB\varphi_\pm}{b} + \frac{1}{2})_\theta} . \quad (\text{B.2})$$

For $\varphi_\pm \neq 0$ these reflection factors have poles at $\theta = i\frac{\pi}{2}$:

$$R_\pm(\theta) = i \frac{g_\pm^2}{2\theta - i\pi} + \dots; \quad g_\pm = 2\sqrt{\cos \frac{\pi B}{4} \cos \frac{\pi(1-B)}{4}} \tan\left(\frac{2\pi B}{b}\varphi_\pm\right) . \quad (\text{B.3})$$

The quantities g_\pm are the strengths of the virtual particle absorbtions and emissions by the boundaries. We expect them to be analytic functions of the boundary parameters. As only their square appear in the reflection factors we have to be careful how to extract their signs. We choose $g_\pm > 0$ for $\varphi_\pm > 0$ and analytically extend them by (B.3) for $\varphi_\pm < 0$. In the following we will be interested in the ground state energy $E_0(L)$ on the strip.

B.1.1 BTBA equations

For $g_\pm = 0$ a BTBA equation can be derived for the ground-state energy [28]:

$$E_0(L) = -m \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\theta}{4\pi} \cosh \theta \ln \left(1 + \lambda(\theta) e^{-\epsilon(\theta)} \right) \quad (\text{B.4})$$

where $\lambda(\theta) = R_+(\frac{i\pi}{2} - \theta) R_-(\frac{i\pi}{2} + \theta)$. The pseudo energy, $\epsilon(\theta)$, satisfies the BTBA equation

$$\epsilon(\theta) = 2mL \cosh \theta - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\theta'}{2\pi} \varphi(\theta - \theta') \ln \left(1 + \lambda(\theta') e^{-\epsilon(\theta')} \right) \quad (\text{B.5})$$

where $\varphi(\theta)$ is the logarithmic derivative of the bulk scattering matrix: $\varphi(\theta) = \frac{1}{i} \frac{d}{d\theta} \ln S(\theta)$.

As was observed in [29] the equation is also valid for non-vanishing g 's, whenever $\varphi_- \varphi_+ > 0$. In this case the ground state configuration is a “symmetric” function, contrary to the $\varphi_- \varphi_+ < 0$ case where it is “anti-symmetric”. To describe the anti-symmetric bound state one can continue analytically in φ_- . In so doing two zeros of the logarithm

$$1 + \lambda(\theta_0) e^{-\epsilon(\theta_0)} = 0 \quad (\text{B.6})$$

will cross the integration contour, which have to be added as additional source terms, and we basically describe an excited state [11]. Once we have the correct equations we can try a systematic large volume expansion. However, as λ has a double pole at the origin the logarithm cannot be expanded and one has to be very careful even in extracting the leading order correction [11, 20].

To avoid these complications we develop a reformulation of the BTBA equations, which allows a systematic large volume expansion. It amounts to shifting the contours of integrations slightly above the real axis, above θ_0 , and to picking up its contributions.

We start by assuming that $\varphi_- \varphi_+ > 0$ and integrate the BTBA equation by parts:

$$\epsilon(\theta) = 2mL \cosh \theta + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\theta'}{2\pi i} [\ln(S(\theta - \theta')) - \ln S(\theta)] \frac{d}{d\theta'} \ln \left(1 + \lambda(\theta') e^{-\epsilon(\theta')} \right). \quad (\text{B.7})$$

In order for the integral to be well-defined, we subtracted $\ln S(\theta)$ to ensure a finite integrand at $\theta' = 0$. By shifting the contour we pick up the residue term at θ_0 . To have a form similar to the original equation we integrate by parts again:

$$\epsilon(\theta) = 2mL \cosh(\theta) - \ln \left(\frac{S(\theta)}{S(\theta - \theta_0)} \right) - \int_{-\infty+i\eta}^{\infty+i\eta} \frac{d\theta'}{2\pi} \varphi(\theta - \theta') \ln \left(1 + \lambda(\theta') e^{-\epsilon(\theta')} \right), \quad (\text{B.8})$$

where η is arbitrary in the interval $\frac{\pi}{2} > \pi B > \eta > \Im m(\theta_0)$. Doing the same manipulation in the energy term we obtain

$$E_0(L) = \frac{im}{2} \sinh \theta_0 - m \int_{-\infty+i\eta}^{\infty+i\eta} \frac{d\theta}{4\pi} \cosh(\theta) \ln \left(1 + \lambda(\theta) e^{-\epsilon(\theta)} \right). \quad (\text{B.9})$$

Equations (B.8) and (B.6) determine θ_0 and $\epsilon(\theta)$ simultaneously, which leads to the ground state energy via (B.9).

These equations are valid for any $\varphi_- \varphi_+$ but we have to take care of the sign of θ_0 in solving (B.6). For $\varphi_- \varphi_+ > 0$ we choose the $\Im m(\theta_0) > 0$ solution as follows from the contour shift, while for $\varphi_- \varphi_+ < 0$ we have to take the $\Im m(\theta_0) < 0$ one, which can be understood by following the movement of θ_0 under analytical continuation, or can be seen from the asymptotical solution what we calculate in the following.

B.1.2 Large volume expansion

We now develop a systematic large volume expansion. The idea is to solve (B.8) and (B.6) iteratively and to plug back the resulting expression into (B.9).

At leading (and subleading) order for $L \rightarrow \infty$ the pseudo energy takes the form

$$\epsilon(\theta) = 2mL \cosh \theta - \ln \left(\frac{S(\theta)}{S(\theta - \theta_0)} \right), \quad (\text{B.10})$$

where θ_0 is determined from the equation

$$1 - \lambda(\theta_0)S(\theta_0)e^{-2mL \cosh \theta_0} = 0. \quad (\text{B.11})$$

For very large L the exponential term is very small and θ_0 has to be very small as well in order to be close to the pole of the reflection factors. Assuming $g_+g_- > 0$ we find

$$\theta_0^{(0)} = \frac{i}{2}g_+g_-e^{-mL}. \quad (\text{B.12})$$

The leading order energy comes from the non-integral term of (B.9) as

$$E_0^{(1)}(L) = -\frac{m}{4}g_+g_-e^{-mL}. \quad (\text{B.13})$$

Now it is easy to follow what happens for the case $g_+g_- < 0$. We simply follow the movement of θ_0 when we change the sign of φ_- . This can be followed in the asymptotic solution (B.12) and the result is that we have to take the choice $\Im m(\theta_0) < 0$ for the solution of (B.6).

At next to leading order we have two sources of corrections. First, the integral term in (B.9) has to be expanded. Second, θ_0 will gain correction, too, which can be calculated by using (B.10) in (B.11). We found the correction of θ_0 :

$$\theta_0 = \theta_0^{(0)} + \theta_0^{(1)} + \dots; \quad \theta_0^{(1)} = -\frac{i}{8}g_+^2g_-^2\varphi(0)e^{-2mL}, \quad (\text{B.14})$$

where we used that $\partial_\theta S(\theta)|_0 = -i\varphi(0)$.

The energy expression at this order is:

$$E_0^{(2)}(L) = \frac{m}{8}g_+^2g_-^2\varphi(0)e^{-2mL} - m \int_{-\infty+i\eta}^{\infty+i\eta} \frac{d\theta}{4\pi} \cosh(\theta) \lambda(\theta) e^{-2mL \cosh(\theta)}, \quad (\text{B.15})$$

where, due to the shifted contour, the integral is convergent.

C Asymptotic solution

In this appendix we calculate the asymptotic solution of the canonical BTBA equations (2.2). In the asymptotic limit the massive nodes are small, the terms containing L_Q can be neglected and all the magnonic Y-functions are constants. Then we only need the integrals of the kernel functions:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{K}_{vw}^{mQ} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du K_{vw}^{mQ}(u, v) = \begin{cases} m+1 & m < Q \\ Q & m \geq Q \end{cases}; & \tilde{K}_m &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du K_m(u - v) = 1 \\ \tilde{K}_{m'm} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du K_{m'm}(u - v) = \begin{cases} m' < m & 2m' \\ m' = m & 2m - 1 \\ m' > m & 2m \end{cases}; & \tilde{K}_{yQ} &= \int_{-2}^2 du K_{yQ}(u, v) = 1 \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.1})$$

The TBA equations simplify drastically:

$$\ln Y_Q^o = -2\psi Q - R\tilde{\varepsilon}_Q + \ln M_Q + 2 \sum_{m=1}^{Q-1} (m+1) \mathcal{L}_m^o + 2Q \sum_{m=Q}^{\infty} \mathcal{L}_m^o + 2\mathcal{L}_+, \quad (\text{C.2})$$

$$\ln Y_+^o = f - t + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\mathcal{L}_m^o - \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_m^o \right), \quad (\text{C.3})$$

$$\ln Y_{m|v}^o = 2mf + \sum_{m'=1}^m 2m' \mathcal{L}_{m'}^o + 2m \sum_{m'=m+1}^{\infty} \mathcal{L}_{m'}^o - \mathcal{L}_m^o, \quad (\text{C.4})$$

$$\ln Y_{m|w}^o = 2mt + \sum_{m'=1}^m 2m' \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_{m'}^o + 2m \sum_{m'=m+1}^{\infty} \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_{m'}^o - \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_m^o. \quad (\text{C.5})$$

We can simply rewrite (C.4) as

$$\ln(1 + Y_{m|v}^o) = 2mf + \sum_{m'=1}^m 2m' \mathcal{L}_{m'}^o + 2m \sum_{m'=m+1}^{\infty} \mathcal{L}_{m'}^o \quad (\text{C.6})$$

and from this we find

$$\ln(1 + Y_{m+1|v}^o) + \ln(1 + Y_{m-1|v}^o) = 2 \ln Y_{m|v}^o, \quad (\text{C.7})$$

and the boundary condition

$$Y_{0|v}^o = 0. \quad (\text{C.8})$$

The asymptotic $Y_{m|v}^o$ functions are thus solution of the constant Y-system equations

$$(Y_{m|v}^o)^2 = (1 + Y_{m+1|v}^o)(1 + Y_{m-1|v}^o) \quad (\text{C.9})$$

and the boundary condition (C.8). It is well known that the solution of this system is of the form

$$Y_{m|v}^o = \frac{\sinh pm \sinh p(m+2)}{\sinh^2 p}, \quad (\text{C.10})$$

where p is some parameter. Similarly manipulating (C.5) we find that the asymptotic $Y_{m|w}^o$ functions must be of the form

$$Y_{m|w}^o = \frac{\sinh \tilde{p} m \sinh \tilde{p}(m+2)}{\sinh^2 \tilde{p}}, \quad (\text{C.11})$$

So far we have treated infinite sums rather formally. Let us now introduce the notation

$$\ell_m = \frac{\sinh pm}{\sinh p} \quad (\text{C.12})$$

and write the cutoff sum

$$\sum_{m=Q}^{\Lambda} \mathcal{L}_m^o = \ell_{Q+1} - \ell_Q + \ell_{\Lambda+1} - \ell_{\Lambda+2} = \ell_{Q+1} - \ell_Q + \ln \frac{\sinh(\Lambda+1)p}{\sinh(\Lambda+2)p}. \quad (\text{C.13})$$

We see that the $\Lambda \rightarrow \infty$ limit exists if p has a real part. Assuming $p > 0$ we have

$$\sum_{m=Q}^{\infty} \mathcal{L}_m^o = \ell_{Q+1} - \ell_Q - p. \quad (\text{C.14})$$

Using this formula we find that the canonical TBA equations are satisfied if $p = f$. Completely analogous considerations lead to the conclusion that $\tilde{p} = t > 0$ real.

So far we have solved equations (C.4)–(C.5). Using these results we can calculate the asymptotic solution of the fermionic and massive Y-functions as well. We find

$$Y_+^o = Y_-^o = \frac{\cosh f}{\cosh t}, \quad f > t \quad (\text{C.15})$$

and

$$Y_Q^o = 4e^{-2(f+\psi)Q} \frac{\sinh^2 f Q}{\sinh^2 f} (\cosh f - \cosh t)^2 \left(\frac{x^{[Q]}}{x^{[-Q]}} \right)^{2L+2} M_Q. \quad (\text{C.16})$$

D NLO TBA calculation

In this appendix we give details about the calculation of $\mathcal{M}_{Q'Q}$ from the linearized TBA equations

$$y_Q = u_{Q'} \mathcal{M}_{Q'Q}. \quad (\text{D.1})$$

We determine $\mathcal{M}_{Q'Q}$ in two different ways by generalizing the calculations in [10] for the two different deformation angles in the S^5 and AdS_5 parts. We start with the expansion of the TBA equations.

First we solve the recursion equation for $y_{n|w}$:

$$y_{n|w} = \left(\frac{[n-1]_t [n+1]_t}{[n]_t^2} y_{n-1|w} + \frac{[n+1]_t [n+3]_t}{[n+2]_t^2} y_{n+1|w} \right) \star s + \delta_{n1} c_w \star s, \quad (\text{D.2})$$

where

$$c_w = \frac{y_+ - y_-}{1 - Y_+^o} (\Theta(u+2) - \Theta(u-2)) = \frac{[2]_t}{[2]_t - [2]_f} 2\pi u_Q K_{Qy} (\Theta(u+2) - \Theta(u-2)) \quad (\text{D.3})$$

and Θ is the unitstep function. We use Fourier transformation, where $\tilde{s} = (2 \cosh \frac{\omega}{g})^{-1} = (k + k^{-1})^{-1}$ with $k \equiv e^{-\frac{|\omega|}{g}}$. The solution which decreases for large n (to respect the asymptotics of $Y_{n|w}$) and is compatible with the $\delta_{n,1}$ term is

$$\tilde{y}_{n|w} = \frac{\tilde{c}_w k}{[2]_t} \left(\frac{[n+1]_t}{[n]_t} k^{n-1} - \frac{[n+1]_t}{[n+2]_t} k^{n+1} \right). \quad (\text{D.4})$$

Then we solve the recursion for $y_{n|v}$:

$$y_{n|v} = \frac{[n-1]_f [n+1]_f}{[n]_f^2} y_{n-1|v} \star s + \frac{[n+1]_f [n+3]_f}{[n+2]_f^2} y_{n+1|v} \star s - 2\pi u_{n+1} \star s + \delta_{n1} c_v \star s \quad (\text{D.5})$$

$$c_v = \frac{y_- - y_+}{1 - \frac{1}{Y_+^o}} (\Theta(u+2) - \Theta(u-2)) = \frac{[2]_f}{[2]_t - [2]_f} 2\pi u_Q K_{Qy} (\Theta(u+2) - \Theta(u-2)). \quad (\text{D.6})$$

In Fourier space it takes the form

$$(k + k^{-1})\tilde{y}_{n|v} = \frac{[n-1]_f[n+1]_f}{[n]_f^2}\tilde{y}_{n-1|v} + \frac{[n+1]_f[n+3]_f}{[n+2]_f^2}\tilde{y}_{n+1|v} - \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{n+1} + \delta_{n1}\tilde{c}_v \quad (\text{D.7})$$

with some inhomogeneous source terms \mathcal{S} . The solution of the inhomogeneous equation is provided by carefully choosing the combination of the solutions of the homogenous equation

$$\tilde{y}_{N|v} = \left(\frac{[n+1]_f}{[n]_f}k^{n-1} - \frac{[n+1]_f}{[n+2]_f}k^{n+1} \right) \left(A_- - c \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{j+1}k^{-j-2}(k^{-2}[j]_f - [j+2]_f)}{[j+1]_f} \right) \quad (\text{D.8})$$

$$+ \left(\frac{[n+1]_f}{[n]_f}k^{1-n} - \frac{[n+1]_f}{[n+2]_f}k^{-n-1} \right) \left(A_+ - c \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{j+1}k^{j-2}(k^{-2}[j+2]_f - [j]_f)}{[j+1]_f} \right) \quad (\text{D.9})$$

where

$$c^{-1} = (k^{-2} - 1)(qk^{-2} - q^{-1})(q^{-1}k^{-2} - q); \quad q = e^f$$

and A_{\pm} should be fixed from the boundary conditions. In order to have the decreasing asymptotics at $n \rightarrow \infty$ we need to take

$$A_+ = c \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{j+1}k^{j-2}(k^{-2}[j+2]_f - [j]_f)}{[j+1]_f}. \quad (\text{D.10})$$

and from the starting $n = 1$ value we found

$$A_- = k \left(\frac{\tilde{c}_v}{[2]_f} - A_+k \right). \quad (\text{D.11})$$

Once $y_{m|v}$ and $y_{n|w}$ are known we can plug back their expression into

$$\begin{aligned} y_+ + y_- &= 2(A_{1|v}y_{1|v} - A_{1|w}y_{1|w}) \star s + 4\pi u_Q K_{xv}^{Q1} \star s - 2\pi u_Q K_Q \\ y_+ - y_- &= 2\pi u_Q K_{Qy}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.12})$$

With the help of these magnonic nodes the full u_Q contribution to the NLO Lüscher correction turns out to be

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2\pi}y_Q &= u_{Q'}K_{sl(2)}^{Q'Q} + u_{Q'}2s \star K_{vx}^{Q'-1,Q} + 2[A_{1|v}y_{1|v} \star s \hat{\star} K_{yQ} + A_{Q-1|v}y_{Q-1|v} \star s \\ &\quad - \frac{u_Q K_{Qy}}{2(Y_+^o - 1)} \hat{\star} (K_Q - s \star K_{yQ}) + \frac{u_Q K_{Qy}}{1 - \frac{1}{Y_+^o}} \hat{\star} s \star K_{vx}^{1Q} + \frac{y_-}{(Y_+^o - 1)} \hat{\star} s \star K_{yQ}]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.13})$$

We plug back the solution for y_- in terms of $y_{1|v}$ and $y_{1|w}$, which can be further reexpressed in terms of u_Q . After similar simplifications to [10] we obtain the solution in a relatively simple form

$$\begin{aligned} y_{Q_2} &= u_{Q_1} \left\{ 2\pi K_{sl(2)}^{Q_1Q_2} + 4\pi \sum_{j=0}^{Q_1-2} K_{Q_2-Q_1+2j+1} \star s + \frac{2[2]_t}{[2]_f - [2]_t} \frac{1}{i} \partial_{u_1} \ln a_1^{Q_1Q_2}(u_1, u_2) \right. \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{[2]_f - [2]_t} \frac{1}{i} \partial_{u_1} \left[\frac{[Q_2-1]_f}{[Q_2]_f} \ln a_2^{Q_1Q_2}(u_1, u_2) + \frac{[Q_1-1]_f}{[Q_1]_f} \ln a_2^{Q_2Q_1}(u_2, u_1) \star \right] \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{4\pi}{[Q_1]_f[Q_2]_f} \sum_{k=0}^{Q_1-1} [k]_f[k-Q_1]_f [[Q_2+1]_f K_{Q_2-Q_1+2k-1} - [Q_2-1]_f K_{Q_2-Q_1+2k+1}] \star s \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.14})$$

where we introduced the functions (3.28).

There is an alternative calculation for the same matrix, \mathcal{M} , based on the scattering description of the double wrapping correction of the ground-state energy for the theory in which both $su(2)$ factors are deformed by the twist matrix

$$\Gamma = e^{fJ+tR} \otimes e^{fJ+tR} \quad (\text{D.15})$$

In calculating the NLO Luscher correction of the ground state energy, following [10], we have to evaluate

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M} &= -\frac{i\partial_1 \text{sTr}_{12}(\Gamma_{12} \ln S_{12})}{([2]_f - [2]_t)^4 [Q_1]_f^2 [Q_2]_f^2} \\ &= 2\pi K_{sl(2)} - 2 \frac{i\partial_1 \text{sTr}(\Gamma_{Q_1 Q_2} \ln S^{Q_1 Q_2})}{([2]_f - [2]_t)^2 [Q_1]_f [Q_2]_f} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.16})$$

where we used the factorization of the scattering matrix

$$\ln S_{12} = (\ln S_0) \mathbb{I} \otimes \mathbb{I} + \ln S_{su(2|2)} \otimes \mathbb{I} + \mathbb{I} \otimes \ln S_{su(2|2)} \quad (\text{D.17})$$

and explicitly evaluated the supertrace

$$\text{sTr}_{12}(e^{fJ+tR}) = ([2]_f - [2]_t)^2 [Q_1]_f [Q_2]_f. \quad (\text{D.18})$$

We focus on the $Q_2 \geq Q_1$ subspace for one $su(2|2)$ factor. Decomposing the trace with respect to $su(2) \otimes su(2) \subset su(2|2)$ we can write

$$\begin{aligned} ([2]_f - [2]_t)^2 [Q_1]_f [Q_2]_f \mathcal{M}_{Q_1 Q_2} &= -i\partial_1 \text{sTr}(\Gamma_{Q_1 Q_2} \ln S^{Q_1 Q_2}) \\ &= -i\partial_1 \sum_{s_L, s_R} \text{sTr}(e^{fJ} \otimes e^{tR} \ln S^{Q_1 Q_2}(s_L, s_R)) \\ &= -i\partial_1 \sum_{s_L, s_R} (-1)^{2s_R} [2s_R + 1]_t [2s_L + 1]_f \ln \det S^{Q_1 Q_2}(s_L, s_R). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.19})$$

where we sum all possible left and right spins s_L, s_R for a given Q_1, Q_2 . The twist factors are

$$\text{Tr}_{s_L}(e^{fJ}) = (-1)^{2s_L} [2s_L + 1]_f; \quad \text{sTr}_{s_R}(e^{tR}) = (-1)^{2s_R} [2s_R + 1]_t \quad (\text{D.20})$$

Fortunately the $\ln \det S^{Q_1 Q_2}(s_L s_R)$ pieces were calculated in [10] and now we just put them together to calculate the combination

$$\begin{aligned} [Q_1]_f [Q_2]_f (\mathcal{M}_{Q_1 Q_2} - 2\pi K_{sl_2}^{Q_1 Q_2}) &= -2\pi i \mathcal{K}_f^{Q_1 Q_2} + ([2]_t - [2]_f)^{-1} [Q_{21}]_f \frac{1}{i} \partial_1 \ln(B) \\ &\quad + ([2]_t - [2]_f)^{-1} ([Q_1]_f [Q_2 - 1]_f + [Q_1 - 1]_f [Q_2]_f - [2]_t [Q_1]_f [Q_2]_f) \frac{1}{i} \partial_1 \ln(A) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.21})$$

where $Q_{21} = Q_2 - Q_1$, $\hat{Q}_{21} = Q_2 + Q_1$ and we used the quantities (3.29) and (3.30). This expression gives the same matrix \mathcal{M} as (D.15).

E Details of the weak coupling expansion

In performing the weak coupling expansion of the various terms we use the conventions of [10]:

$$x^{[\pm Q]} = \frac{\tilde{P} - iQ}{2g} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{4g^2}{\tilde{P}^2 + Q^2}} \mp 1 \right); \quad u \pm \frac{iQ}{g} = x^{[\pm Q]} + \frac{1}{x^{[\pm Q]}} \quad (\text{E.1})$$

In the expansion of $u_Q^{(0)}$ we need to keep the second order terms

$$\frac{d\tilde{P}_Q}{du}(0) = \frac{gQ}{\sqrt{Q^2 + 4g^2}} = g \left(1 - 2\frac{g^2}{Q^2} \right) + \dots \quad (\text{E.2})$$

$$e^{-\tilde{\varepsilon}_Q(0)} = \frac{\sqrt{4g^2 + Q^2} - Q}{\sqrt{4g^2 + Q^2} + Q} = \frac{g^2}{Q^2} \left(1 - 2\frac{g^2}{Q^2} \right) + \dots \quad (\text{E.3})$$

$$e^{2i(\Phi(x^{[-Q]}) + \Phi(1/x^{[Q]}) - \Phi(0))} = 1 + \frac{2\pi^2 g^2}{3} + \dots \quad (\text{E.4})$$

$$m_Q = \sqrt{\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} u^2 M_Q(u)} = \sqrt{\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} u^2 \frac{\pi^2 (g^2 u^2 + Q^2)}{\sinh^2 \pi g u}} e^{-i\Phi(0)} + \dots = \frac{Q}{g} + \frac{\pi^2 Q g}{3} + \dots \quad (\text{E.5})$$

This results in

$$u_Q^{(0)} = \frac{g}{Q} [Q]_f ([2]_f - [2]_t) e^{-(f+\Psi)Q} \left(1 + g^2 \left(\frac{\pi^2}{3} - \frac{2}{Q^2} \right) + O(g^4) \right) \quad (\text{E.6})$$

In the integral term we need to expand at leading order the various terms:

$$M_Q(u) = \frac{\pi^2 (g^2 u^2 + Q^2)}{\sinh^2 \pi g u} + \dots \quad (\text{E.7})$$

$$e^{-\tilde{\varepsilon}_Q(\tilde{P})} = \frac{x^{[+Q]}}{x^{[-Q]}} = \frac{g^2}{\tilde{P}^2 + Q^2} + \dots = \frac{g^2}{g^2 u^2 + Q^2} + \dots \quad (\text{E.8})$$

In the term \mathcal{M} we use

$$-i\partial_{u_1} \log(A)|_{u=0} = \frac{g}{Q_1} + \dots \quad (\text{E.9})$$

$$-i\partial_{u_1} \log(B)|_{u=0} = -\frac{g}{Q_1} + \dots \quad (\text{E.10})$$

$$\mathcal{K}_f^{Q_1 Q_2}|_{u=0} = \frac{1}{i\pi} \sum_{j=1}^{Q_1-1} [j]_f [Q_{21} + j]_f \frac{1}{Q_{21} + 2j}. \quad (\text{E.11})$$

The weak coupling expansion of the dressing phase is

$$K_{sl_2}^{Q_1 Q_2} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \partial_{\tilde{P}_1} \log S_{sl(2)}^{Q_1 Q_2}(\tilde{P}_1, \tilde{P}_2) = -K_{Q_1 Q_2} - \frac{1}{\pi i} \partial_{\tilde{P}_1} \log \Sigma^{Q_1 Q_2}(\tilde{P}_1, \tilde{P}_2), \quad (\text{E.12})$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi i} \partial_{\tilde{P}_1} \log \Sigma^{Q_1 Q_2}(\tilde{P}_1, \tilde{P}_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\psi \left(1 - \frac{i}{2} (\tilde{P}_1 + iQ_1) \right) - \psi \left(1 + \frac{i}{2} (\tilde{P}_{21} - i(Q_1 + Q_2)) \right) + c.c. \right] \quad (\text{E.13})$$

where $\tilde{P}_{21} = \tilde{P}_2 - \tilde{P}_1$ and $\psi(x) = \partial_x \log \Gamma(x)$ is the polygamma function. The $su(2)$ scalar factor results in

$$-K_{su(2)}^{Q_1 Q_2} = -K_{Q_1 Q_2} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\psi \left(\frac{i}{2} (\tilde{P}_{21} - i(Q_1 - Q_2)) \right) + \psi \left(1 + \frac{i}{2} (\tilde{P}_{21} - i(Q_1 - Q_2)) \right) \right. \\ \left. - \psi \left(\frac{i}{2} (\tilde{P}_{21} - i(Q_1 + Q_2)) \right) - \psi \left(1 + \frac{i}{2} (\tilde{P}_{21} - i(Q_1 + Q_2)) \right) + c.c \right] \quad (\text{E.14})$$

and we will need these expressions at $\tilde{P}_1 = \tilde{P}_2 = 0$:

$$2\pi K_{sl_2}^{Q_1 Q_2} = \frac{2}{Q_2 - Q_1} + \frac{2}{Q_2 + Q_1} + 2\psi \left(\frac{1}{2}(Q_2 - Q_1) \right) - 2\psi \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}Q_1 \right). \quad (\text{E.15})$$

This expression is valid for $Q_2 > Q_1$. For $Q_2 = Q_1$ special care is needed and we found

$$2\pi K_{sl_2}^{QQ} = \frac{1}{Q} + 2\psi(1) - 2\psi \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}Q_1 \right). \quad (\text{E.16})$$

Using these leading order weak coupling formulas we calculate

$$M^{(2)} := -\frac{g}{4} \sum_{Q_1, Q_2=1}^{\infty} u_{Q_1} \left\{ 2\pi K_{sl(2)}^{Q_1 Q_2} + \frac{4\pi}{[Q_1]_f [Q_2]_f} \mathcal{K}_f^{Q_1 Q_2} - \frac{2}{i} \partial_{u_1} \log a_1^{Q_1 Q_2}(u_1, u_2) \right\} u_{Q_2} \quad (\text{E.17})$$

After some cancellation we found it useful to group the remaining terms in the following way:

$$M^{(2)} = -g^4 \frac{(\cosh f - \cosh t)^2}{(\sinh f)^2} \tilde{\gamma}^{(2)}, \quad \tilde{\gamma}^{(2)} = (A + B^+ + B^- + C + D + E + F + G + X), \quad (\text{E.18})$$

$$A = 4 \sum_{Q_1 < Q_2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{Q_1 Q_2} \sum_{j=1}^{Q_1-1} \frac{\cosh(f(Q_2 - Q_1 + 2j))}{(Q_2 - Q_1 + 2j)},$$

$$B^{\pm} = 2 \sum_{Q_1 < Q_2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{Q_1 Q_2} \frac{\cosh(f(Q_2 \pm Q_1))}{Q_2 \pm Q_1},$$

$$C = \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{Q^2} \sum_{j=1}^{Q-1} \frac{\cosh(2jf) - 1}{j},$$

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cosh(2Qf) - 1}{Q^3},$$

$$E = \psi(1) \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cosh(2Qf) - 1}{Q^2},$$

$$F = - \sum_{Q_2=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sinh Q_2 f}{Q_2} \sum_{Q_1=1}^{\infty} 2 \frac{\sinh Q_1 f}{Q_1} \psi \left(1 + \frac{Q_1}{2} \right),$$

$$G = \sum_{Q_2=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sinh Q_2 f}{Q_2} \sum_{Q_1=1}^{\infty} 2 \frac{\sinh Q_1 f}{Q_1^2},$$

$$X = \sum_{Q_1 < Q_2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{Q_1 Q_2} \{ \cosh(f(Q_2 + Q_1)) h(Q_2 - Q_1) - \cosh(f(Q_2 - Q_1)) h(Q_2 + Q_1) \},$$

where

$$h(x) = \psi\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \psi\left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right) = 2\psi\left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right) - \frac{2}{x}.$$

We found that with $f = \pm i(\pi - \phi)$

$$(A + B^+ + B^- + C + D)' = -\frac{\phi^2}{2} \cot \phi,$$

where the derivative is with respect to ϕ : $f'(\phi) = \frac{df(\phi)}{d\phi}$.

$$E' = 2\psi(1) \left(\phi - \frac{\pi}{2} \right),$$

$$G = -\phi S_2(\phi), \quad S_2(\phi) = \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(\pi - \phi) Q}{Q^2} = \int_0^{\phi} dy \log \left(2 \cos \frac{y}{2} \right),$$

$$F = \frac{\phi}{2} \tilde{S}_1(\phi), \quad \tilde{S}_1(\phi) = 2 \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(\pi - \phi) Q}{Q} \psi \left(1 + \frac{Q}{2} \right). \quad (\text{E.19})$$

In calculating X we change summation from Q_1, Q_2 to $Q_2 + Q_1 = m$ and $Q_2 - Q_1 = n$ keeping in mind that m and n must have the same parity:

$$X = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m>n}^{\infty} \frac{4}{m^2 - n^2} (\cosh(fm)h(n) - \cosh(fn)h(m)) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m \neq n}^{\infty} \frac{4}{m^2 - n^2} \cosh(fm)h(n).$$

By changing to $f = \pm i(\pi - \phi)$, separating the even and odd contributions and using the formulas

$$\sum_{m:m \neq n}^{\infty} \frac{\cos mx}{m^2 - n^2} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2n^2} + \frac{\cos nx}{4n^2} + \frac{(x-\pi)\sin nx}{2n} & \text{if } n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \frac{1}{2n^2} - \frac{\pi \cos n(\pi-x)}{2n \sin \pi n} & \text{if } n \notin \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \quad (\text{E.20})$$

we found that

$$X' = (\pi - 2\phi)\tilde{h}' - \tilde{h}, \quad \tilde{h} = \sum h(n) \frac{\sin n(\pi - \phi)}{n} = \tilde{S}_1(\phi) - 2S_2(\phi). \quad (\text{E.21})$$

Clearly

$$\tilde{h}(0) = 0, \quad \tilde{h}'(\phi) = \psi(1) - \phi \cot \phi. \quad (\text{E.22})$$

Collecting the terms together

$$\tilde{\gamma}^{(2)'} = -\frac{\phi^2}{2} \cot \phi + 2\psi(1) \left(\phi - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - \frac{\tilde{h}}{2} + \left(\pi - \frac{3\phi}{2} \right) \tilde{h}'. \quad (\text{E.23})$$

In calculating $\tilde{S}_1(\phi)$ we calculate its derivative using that

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} z^{m-1} \psi \left(1 + \frac{m}{2} \right) = \frac{2 \log(1-z)}{z(z^2-1)} + \frac{\psi(1)}{1-z} + \frac{2 \log 2}{z^2-1}. \quad (\text{E.24})$$

So

$$\tilde{S}_1(\phi)' = 2 \log \left(2 \cos \frac{\phi}{2} \right) - \phi \cot \phi + \psi(1). \quad (\text{E.25})$$

This implies that combining $\tilde{\gamma}^{(2)'}$ with the derivative of the integral term we have

$$\gamma_2^{(2)'}(0) = 0, \quad \gamma_2^{(2)''}(\phi) = \frac{1}{2}\psi(1) - \frac{1}{2}\tilde{h}' = \frac{\phi}{2} \cot \phi, \quad (\text{E.26})$$

which agrees with the gauge theory result.

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